

I. AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-35. (Canceled)

36. (Currently Amended) A method of reducing the incidence of mortality caused by the reoccurrence of cardiovascular events in a patient who has survived a myocardial infarction, comprising administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of a medicament containing essential fatty acids containing a mixture of eicosapentaenoic acid ethyl ester (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid ethyl ester (DHA) wherein the content of EPA+DHA in the mixture is from about 60 to about 100% ~~greater than 25%~~ by weight, and wherein the medicament is administered orally at an essential fatty acids dosage of from about 0.7g to about 1.5g daily.

37. (Canceled)

38. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 36, wherein the content of EPA+DHA in the mixture is about 85% by weight.

39. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 36, wherein the medicament is administered orally at a an essential fatty acids dosage of about 1g ~~from about 0.7g to about 1.5g~~ daily.

40. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 36, wherein the content of EPA in the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 40 to about 60% by weight.

41. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 36, wherein the content of DHA in the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 25 to about 50% by weight.

42. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 36, wherein the EPA content of the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 40 to about 60% by weight and the DHA content of the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 25 to about 50% by weight.

43. (Currently Amended) A method of reducing the incidence of sudden death caused by the reoccurrence of cardiovascular events in a patient who has survived a myocardial infarction, comprising administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of a medicament containing essential fatty acids containing a mixture of eicosapentaenoic acid ethyl ester (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid ethyl ester (DHA) wherein the content of EPA+DHA in the mixture is from about 60 to about 100% greater than 25% by weight, and wherein the medicament is administered orally at an essential fatty acids dosage of from about 0.7g to about 1.5g daily.

44. (Canceled)

45. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 43, wherein the content of EPA+DHA in the mixture is about 85% by weight.

46. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 43, wherein the medicament is administered orally at a an essential fatty acids dosage of about 1g from about 0.7g to about 1.5g daily.

47. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 43, wherein the content of EPA in the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 40 to about 60% by weight.

48. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 43, wherein the content of DHA in the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 25 to about 50% by weight.

49. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 43, wherein the EPA content of the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 40 to about 60% by weight and the DHA content of the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 25 to about 50% by weight.

Claims 50-61. (Canceled)

62. (Currently Amended) A method of reducing the incidence of mortality caused by the reoccurrence of cardiovascular events in a patient who has survived a myocardial infarction, comprising administering to said patient oral dosage forms comprising 1g of

oil containing ethyl esters of polyunsaturated fatty acids comprising omega-3 fatty acids comprising a mixture of eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) wherein the content of EPA+DHA in the oil is from about 60 to about 100% greater than 25% by weight, in an amount effective to reduce the incidence of mortality in the patient.

63. (Canceled)

64. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 62, wherein the content of EPA+DHA in the oil is about 85% by weight.

65. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 62, wherein the content of EPA in the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 40 to about 60% by weight.

66. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 62, wherein the content of DHA in the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 25 to about 50% by weight.

67. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 62, wherein the EPA content of the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 40 to about 60% by weight and the DHA content of the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 25 to about 50% by weight.

68. (Currently Amended) A method of reducing the incidence of sudden death caused by the reoccurrence of cardiovascular events in a patient who has survived a

myocardial infarction, comprising administering to said patient oral dosage forms comprising 1g of oil containing ethyl esters of polyunsaturated fatty acids comprising omega-3 fatty acids comprising a mixture of eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) wherein the content of EPA+DHA in the oil is from about 60 to about 100% greater than 25% by weight, in an amount effective to reduce the incidence of sudden death in the patient.

69. (Canceled)

70. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 68, wherein the content of EPA+DHA in the oil is about 85% by weight.

71. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 68, wherein the content of EPA in the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 40 to about 60% by weight.

72. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 68, wherein the content of DHA in the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 25 to about 50% by weight.

73. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 68, wherein the EPA content of the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 40 to about 60% by weight and the DHA content of the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 25 to about 50% by weight.

74-83. (Canceled)